## STEP 1: ADOPT A PLANNING STRUCTURE

Involvement of and support from the community hospital and public health agency administrators, other agency heads, top political leaders, and key policy makers in a community (e.g., county or multi-county area) significantly improves and strengthens the local planning process. Effective leadership is necessary to inspire a shared vision and enlist appropriate partners and staff in the development process. Once leaders' commitments and buy-in are secured, planning structures, resources, and other essential elements often fall into place more easily. The suggestions and tools can help you build a strong foundation for planning. Implementation will, of course, depend on the unique characteristics of your community. Examples of planning tools include, but are not limited to the following:

Community Toolbox, University of Kansas	http://ctb.ku.edu/en/table-of-contents
MAP-IT (Healthy People 2020)	www.healthypeople.gov/2020/tools-and-resources/Program-Planning
MAPP (Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships):	www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/mapp/
Minnesota Dept. of Health Local Public Health Assessment & Planning Resources	www.health.state.mn.us/divs/opi/pm/lphap/cha/
NACCHO: Resource Center for Community Health Assessments and Community Health Improvement Plans	www.naccho.org/topics/infrastructure/CHAIP/chachip-online-resource- center.cfm
Assessing and Addressing Community Health Needs: Access a draft of the revised book for PDF download.	www.chausa.org/communitybenefit/printed-resources/assessing-and-addressing-community-health-needs
Healthy Food, Healthy Iowans, Healthy Communities. Public Health Tools to Advance Healthy Sustainable Food Systems.	www.idph.state.ia.us/chnahip/Default.aspx Part 1. Community Food Systems: A Primer for Local Public Health Agencies Part 2. Community Food Systems Assessment & Planning Toolkit for Local Public Health Agencies
Moving to the Future: Tools for Developing Nutrition and Physical Activity Programs	www.movingtothefuture.org

# #1: Don't pass GO before gaining leadership support. Enlisted leaders can:

- Influence public opinion;
- Mobilize support and engage partners;
- Inspire action to get things done;
- Facilitate locating, obtaining, and allotting resources;
- Guide decision making;
- Advocate for the plan's goals and objectives; and
- Set policy and ensure that objectives are monitored and considered in policy matters.

### #2: Begin within your own agency:

- Engagement of executive leadership
- Senior staff and program managers

### #3: Include local and county elected officials and boards of health:

- Advisory committees
- Political and policy leaders
- Key health supporters, as well as potential adversaries

### **TIPS**

#### #4: Enlist heads of other agencies and health providers:

Primary care, oral health, mental health, substance abuse, environmental, social services, children and families, food and nutrition assistance, aging, disabilities, education, agriculture, transportation, and other agencies.

#### #5: Know the playing field:

- Conduct a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) analysis;
- Learn from past successes and mistakes; and
- Define how the community plan can support and advance leaders' current policies and priorities;
- Know how your community plan activities will align with other planning and improvement efforts.

# #6: Be explicit about what you are requesting from others:

- Identify shared values and common goals;
- Identify specific roles and responsibilities;
- Share responsibilities and decision making; and
- Establish accountability mechanism

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	ction Checklist:
	Secure commitment from senior staff.
	Identify potential barriers and facilitators to success.
	Form a preparation team to identify goals and guide early stages of development.
	Present the plan development process to political leaders for support.
	Create a planning structure.
	Examine the policy/political environment.
	Identify related initiatives to integrate or consider coordination with any other plans.
	Engage partners early and maintain their involvement.
	Define functions and composition of an advisory and/or steering group.
Notes	